

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1853.

Among the proceedings in the Senate on Tuesday our readers will have observed that a resolution passed that body, which was offered some days ago by Mr. CLEMENS, to authorize the creation of the office of Lieutenant-General. As it is well understood that this proposed increase of rank in our Army has reference to one gallant veteran, we presume we may congratulate him upon so special and flattering a compliment as is conveyed by this vote of the Senate. The passage of this Resolution is indeed an enviable testimonial to the many distinguished services and to the long devotion to his country which have made the name of WINFIELD SCOTT a household word in all parts of our country, even before the partiality of his friends presented him to his fellow-citizens as a candidate for the highest reward within their gift.

All who know the worthy General are aware that his equanimity has not suffered from his defeat; nor has his zeal in his official duties been at all impaired. Even had such been the case, this distinguished honor might well be a healing balm for any mortification arising from want of success in this campaign, in which, for the first time in his life, he underwent a defeat.

It certainly will enhance the value of this generous tribute to the merits of General SCOTT, when he remembers that the grade of Lieutenant-General has been conferred but once before in our history. That was upon GEORGE WASHINGTON. In 1798 he was appointed, by the unanimous vote of the Senate, upon the nomination of President JOHN ADAMS, at a time when hostilities with France were so imminent as to require a re-organization and increase of our Army.

The Resolution has as yet indeed only passed the Senatorial branch of Congress; but we do not permit ourselves to doubt that it will also receive the sanction of the House of Representatives.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

A rumor having obtained currency, through some of the correspondents of distant newspapers, that the Secretary of the Interior had declined letting out contracts for work to be done under his supervision, and had referred applicants to the two committees of Congress, we have inquired in the proper quarter as to the truth of the report, and have ascertained that it is without the slightest foundation. The Secretary has not only made no such decision, but he has not even had occasion to consider the question. He will continue to discharge every duty imposed on him by law so long as he remains in office.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, returned from his prolonged visit to Europe, has returned to this city, and we are glad to learn, in improved health.

Another ballot was had for a United States Senator in the Legislature of North Carolina on Friday last, when Mr. DOBBS came within one vote of being elected. Previous to the ballot, the Whigs withdrew Mr. RAYNER and nominated Mr. WOODFIN, who received seventy-six votes, against eighty for Mr. DOBBS.

THE GIANT WEST.—What constitutes the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, having twenty-three Representatives and six Senators in Congress, was not many years ago one Congressional District; and the delegate who then represented all this territory is yet living.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.—A Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Delta writes as follows under date of November 27th:

"By information from the neighborhood of Trinidad, on the South coast, I learn that several vessels have recently successfully landed cargoes of negroes in that jurisdiction. A great many vessels have sailed for that coast of Africa, from whence several expeditions are now expected to arrive here, whilst others are busily preparing in that and other outposts for renewed adventures. And the English war steamers, which arrived here from Jamaica a short time since, are now cruising on this coast for the purpose, as I understand, of intercepting some of them."

INCREASING PROSPERITY IN IRELAND.—Late accounts from Ireland represent that the evidences of improvement in the condition of the country are daily becoming more decided; and the agricultural classes are beginning to participate in the general prosperity, after the exhausting effects of famine. In the western counties in particular the change for the better is quite remarkable. The Mayo Telegraph gives a most gratifying account of the active trade among the country shopkeepers, owing to the increased means of consumption amongst the graziers, farmers, and the laboring classes.

GOLD IN VERMONT.—The following is an extract of a letter from Professor HUBBARD, of Dartmouth College, announcing the discovery of gold in Vermont:

I have been shown this afternoon, and have now in possession, a series of specimens containing gold found in Bridgewater, Vermont.

They were taken from a quartz vein in mica and talcose slate, and the gold is associated and intermingled with the white quartz, ferruginous quartz, galena, and iron and copper pyrites.

It occurs in scales and grains of various sizes, and is of a beautiful clear yellow.

The vein has been traced some 50 or 100 rods, and further explorations will soon be made to prove it other points.

The gold formation is known to extend nearly the whole length of the State, and this discovery may lead to a fair examination of the formation.

FROM MEXICO.—Recent advices from Mexico, received at New Orleans, report that the Chamber of Deputies will probably authorize the Government to raise a loan of three millions of dollars.

There are the usual averments about revolutions, as follows:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs publishes a circular forbidding the landing in numbers of strangers in the Republic. He states that the leader of the revolution in Michoacan is the very man who made the proposals to Gen. Scott at the close of the war.

The port of Atlanta has been closed, and the introduction of goods is forbidden at the risk of forfeiture.

The insurgent forces are increasing, and 4,000 men, with twenty-two pieces of artillery, had moved against the revolutionists of Guadalupe.

AN INDIAN COUNCIL was held on the plains near Fort Laramie on the 10th of October, when Major FITZPATRICK distributed to the Sioux Indians a large number of presents on behalf of the Government.

The Iron Trade is still flourishing, not only here in the United States, but abroad. The prices of iron in Europe are ranging higher than ever, and still going up. The demand is greatly in excess of the supply, and the Birmingham Journal mentions one contract being taken for 20,000 tons rails, at \$55, cash on delivery. By Christmas, that paper says, there will be another advance in the price of 20s. per ton.

HAYTI AND THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE "REPUBLIC" OF DECEMBER 18.

Early in 1851, the Administration sent Mr. R. M. WALSH to Hayti, in the capacity of special agent, to co-operate with the Consuls of France and Great Britain for the purpose of producing amicable relations between the Emperor SOULOUQUE and the Dominican Republic. The step was taken in compliance with the earnest solicitations of the Dominicans, who were under constant apprehension of outrage and slaughter at the hands of the Haytiens. The interests of commerce coincided with the dictates of humanity, and the united interference of the three Powers was resolved upon to aid the Dominicans in preserving an independence which they had themselves achieved, and to compel the negro Emperor to defer, if not to abandon, his threatened war of extermination.

Mr. WALSH and his coadjutors commenced their negotiations in February, 1851, at Port au Prince, and closed them late in the following April. They had frequent interviews with SOULOUQUE and his Creole Minister of Foreign Affairs, but failed to accomplish the object of the mission. Neither persuasion nor argument could induce the Emperor to make a definite treaty of peace, or a truce of ten years, with the Government of St. Domingo, which he regarded as a rebel whose subjugation was necessary to the maintenance of his own authority. He argued that nature had designed the whole island to be under one Government, and that the constitution of 1813 proclaimed it one and indivisible, and that the Dominicans, having voluntarily annexed themselves, had no right to secede. After consultation with his Senate, SOULOUQUE peremptorily declined both propositions; but subsequently, through his Minister of Foreign Affairs, volunteered a positive assurance that "notwithstanding the refusal of the Government to make peace with the Dominicans, hostilities against them would not be renewed."

So the affair ended. The course pursued by Mr. FILMORE's administration in relation to it appears to us to have been honorable throughout. It originated in none but pure motives; it sought to accomplish none but humane ends; and, though the effort for the time ended in failure, we cannot but think that it left a wholesome influence behind it in the court and cabinet of the Haytian Emperor.

The recent publication of the correspondence referring to the transaction has furnished the New York Evening Post and kindred prints with a pretext for assailing the Administration on the score of alleged inconsistency. True to its Freesoil instincts, the Post thinks it monstrous that the United States should have presumed to question the right of the negroes of Hayti to cut the throats of their Castilian neighbors; and it professes to discover in this act of the Administration a flagrant departure from the professed policy of non-interference. "Mr. Fillmore a Filibuster" is the phrase with which the Post made its start. Against these attacks the Administration needs no defence other than that which is afforded by the facts we have recapitulated. They may not convince those whose Abolitionist affinities blind them to the truth in any controversy in which color is concerned; but by the country generally they will be pronounced not merely satisfactory, but honorable in a high degree. Upon other points involved it were useless to reason with an opponent who will not distinguish between intervention to preserve peace between independent Powers and intervention to aid recognised subjects in a quarrel with their rulers. The journal which can find no other term for a mission of peace than "filibusterism" can scarcely be capable of candor or justice while the merits of that mission are in dispute.

We are gratified to learn that the central organ of the Democratic party renders no help to the assailants of the Administration upon this question. The following article, which we transfer from the Union of yesterday, will be read with a great deal of pleasure. It presents important facts in a clear light, and extends a strong mood of praise to Mr. FILMORE and his advisers for their action in the premises:

"In general, the foreign policy of President FILMORE's administration has not been in accordance with our notion of what the foreign policy of this country should be, and we have been constrained in some instances to express an emphatic disapprobation of negotiations which seemed to us to compromise the dignity and to surrender the rights of the United States. For this reason, any instances of an energetic or wise administration of the foreign affairs of the country by an Executive whose general policy we have been constrained to condemn will the more readily command our warmest commendation. Such an instance of wise diplomacy do we regard the efforts of this Government, in conjunction with Great Britain and France, to arrest the sanguinary designs of the negro emperor of Hayti against the republic of Dominica.

"By some means publicity has been given to the correspondence between the State Department and Mr. Robert M. Walsh, its agent in the negotiation for the pacification of Hayti. In the various papers which constitute this correspondence the motives and purposes of the Administration in proffering its good offices in behalf of the Dominican republic are frankly and clearly set forth.

"In 1821 the Spanish portion of the island of St. Domingo voluntarily subjected itself to the Government of Hayti, then presided over by Boyer. On the expulsion of Boyer, and on account of the wrongs and grievances which the negroes endured, with a repetition of which Spain threatened, the Dominicans threw off the yoke of the negro government, and established an independent republic. To this step the Spanish inhabitants of St. Domingo were driven by the necessity of self-preservation. Not only were the political rights of the Spaniards trampled upon by the black barbarians of Hayti, but the doom of indiscriminate slaughter and extermination was incessantly held before them in the threats of the Macaya and Dessalines.

"By the most imperious necessity, then, were the Dominicans impelled to set up an independent Government. Nevertheless, their act of separation was regarded as a revolt by the negroes of Hayti, who prepared to reduce the rebel whites to subjection by the strong arm of force. All the efforts of the Haytian Government were unequal, however, to the conquest of Dominica, which the Spaniards defended themselves with valor and energy, and, despite the disparity of numbers, successfully repelled the invasions of their foes. They achieved and established their independence. France formally recognised the Republic of Dominica. England and the United States recognised the independence of the Republic. The Spaniards, however, refused to acknowledge the independence of the Dominicans, and persisted in his efforts to reduce them to subjection. In this juncture, under the apprehension of a very formidable attack by SOULOUQUE, the Dominican Government solicited the mediation of the United States, Great Britain, and France, to restore, if possible, peaceable relations with its savage neighbors. Great Britain and France promptly acceded to the proposition, impelled thereto by every consideration of justice and humanity. Without reluctance the United States followed their example. The Government dispatched Mr. Walsh to the Haytian court, to co-operate with the representatives of Great Britain and France in the humane endeavor to persuade the Emperor SOULOUQUE to abandon his hostile designs against the Dominicans. The nature of Mr. Walsh's commission may be gathered from the following extracts from Mr. Webster's instructions:

"When, therefore, you shall have held free and full conference with your colleagues, and shall have ascertained the reciprocal claims of the parties to the war, if the Emperor SOULOUQUE shall insist upon the maintenance of his position, until all his demands shall have been satisfied by the opposite party, you will unite with your colleagues in remonstrating against this course on his part. If the remonstrance should prove to be unavailing, you will signify to the Emperor that you shall give immediate notice to your Government that the President, with the concurrence of Congress, may adopt such measures, in co-operation with the Governments of England and France, as may cause the intervention of the three Powers to be respected; and you will lose no time in communicating the result to this Department. The Emperor should be made properly aware of the dangers which he and his country may encounter if he should be unfortunately advised to reject reasonable terms of pacification; but you will stop at remonstrance until further notice.

"If, however, your joint and concurrent representations should induce the Emperor SOULOUQUE to make an abandonment of his demands, which you and your colleagues may deem reasonable, you will, in concert with them, make this known to the Dominican Government, and will recommend their adoption of a peace on that basis. You will, however, give patient hearing to any objections which that Government may advance; and if you and your colleagues should see those objections solid, you will communicate them to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hayti, and will require from him an answer to them. If this answer should not be given within a reasonable time, or when given it should not prove to be satisfactory, you will, jointly with your colleagues, require the Emperor to conclude a permanent peace with the Dominican Government upon the basis which you jointly prescribe to him. It is to be a true and lasting peace, and not of less than ten years."

"Great Britain and France went even further, and formally instructed their agents to menace SOULOUQUE with their hostility in the event of his refusal to accede to their proposals. Persuasion could not appease his ferocious wrath, nor could threats drive him from his bloody purposes. He persisted in his designs against Dominica, and would in no manner acknowledge its independence. The utmost the mediating Powers could effect was the prolongation of an existing truce.

"And this was the issue of a negotiation for which the Administration deserves credit. It originated in an impulse of humanity, and sought to protect a civilized community from the oppression and ferocity of a blood-thirsty savage. The mission of Mr. Walsh was a mission of peace and true philanthropy."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Resolutions declaring the sense of the People of North Carolina against *intermeddling* were passed in the popular branch of the Legislature of this State, with few dissenting votes.

On Thursday last a further industrial effort was made in the same body to elect a Senator for the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. As on the last preceding day, the votes between Mr. DOBBS and Mr. RAYNER were nearly equal, with twelve scattered ballots.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of South Carolina brought its annual session to a close on Thursday evening last. Amongst the acts which it passed were: appropriating a million and a quarter of dollars in aid of the construction of the Blue Ridge Railroad; another extending the charter of the State Bank; and another re-districting the State for the election of Representatives to Congress.

An increase of the State taxes for the present year has been found necessary, which is thus explained by a statement made in the Senate on the day preceding the adjournment:

"The expenditures and appropriations of this year were greater than of any preceding year. The ordinary expenditures amounted to about \$284,000. The expenses of the present year would exceed that amount by \$100,000. Hence for the present year the taxes. The tax on lands for 1851 was 35 cents per acre. For the year 1852 it would be 40 cents. The tax on slaves for 1851 was 50 cents per head. This year it would be 60 cents per head. Tax on merchandise in 1851, 60 cents on goods, wares, and merchandise, in possession January 1st, 1851. In 1852, 10 per cent on the same. The increase of taxes on slaves, lands, goods, wares, and merchandise would amount in round numbers to \$53,313."

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Late advices from the Rio Grande, received by Telegraph from New Orleans, state that Carvajal has crossed the Rio Grande with five hundred Texans, and is marching upon Monterey. It is reported that this movement is secretly aided by Gen. CRMIS, the military commandant, and other citizens of Mexico.

The Courier des Etats Unis, the French paper in New York, regards the insurrection of *Rouvet Boulon* in the Mexican Department of Sonora as an accidental and aimless explosion, with which the French Government is in no way connected.

ORDRELLY AND DISORDERLY CITIZENS.—In speaking of the present extraordinary state of lawlessness and violence prevalent in Baltimore, the National Intelligencer and New Orleans Bulletin have both taken occasion to couple Philadelphia with it. The Bulletin, in saying that "Baltimore has become very much of a rowdy city," adds that it, "in this respect, compares with the City of Brotherly Love, possesses an unenviable reputation. However justifiable such an imputation as this might have been in the olden time, it is not now. Philadelphia possesses as efficient a police as any city in the Union, and for several years past has maintained as good a reputation for public order and a law-abiding spirit. This our contemporaries ought to be aware of, and not indulge in unfounded slurs."

Though our respected contemporary in the "City of Brotherly Love" accuses us, we know, in kindness and not in anger, yet we must be allowed to question the justice of the chiding, when we find the following paragraph in the columns of the same paper of the same date, implying certainly as much as we have ever suggested on the subject:

PERSON CROWDED.—The county prison is, at the present time, filled to overflowing with inmates. The most of them are in the United States prison. It is found necessary to put two and three prisoners together. The large number of recent commitments for counterfeiting, petty larceny, fire-robbing, &c., has contributed mainly to this accumulation of cases awaiting trial or sentence.—*Phil. North American of Saturday.*

NEW YORK ART UNION.—The sales of the pictures of this institution occupied three days last week, ending on Friday. The first day's sale yielded \$8,887, the original cost of the pictures sold being \$7,794; the second day's sale yielded \$10,674, original cost of pictures sold, \$21,294; the third day's sale yielded \$7,632; original cost of pictures sold, \$7,039. Total yield of the sales, \$35,745; original cost of pictures, \$38,127; net \$2,384. This was all for paintings. In addition, \$2,415 was received for steel and copper plates, outlines on stone, and wood cuts. The most valuable works were "New England Scenery," by Church, which brought \$1,300 and cost \$540; "Marion crossing the Pedee," by Ramsey, which brought \$900 and cost \$745; "Mount Washington," by Kensett, which brought \$550 and cost \$438.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The telegraph furnishes a brief account of another dreadful steamboat catastrophe on the Mississippi river. The steamer *Western World*, from St. Louis for New Orleans, recently came in collision with the H. B. W. Hill, at Grand Lake. The *Western World's* cabin parted, and she sunk in about ten minutes. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss. She had sixty cabin and one hundred deck passengers, and about twenty-eight of the latter and several hands belonging to the boat were drowned.

REMARKABLE OVERSIGHT.—Both the Whig and Democratic Conventions in California overlooked the fact that by their charter the Clerk of the Superior Court is elective, and made no nomination to supply the place of the present clerk. Mr. ALGERNON SYDNEY SMITH, quietly noting this, had a few tickets printed with his name on them for the neglected office, and thirty of them were stily voted. There was not one vote cast against him, and the consequence he was elected by twenty-nine majority precisely. Should the Supreme Court decide in his favor he steps into about \$10,000 a year.—*Spring Repub.*

HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston, has made a donation of \$5,000 to purchase food and fuel this winter for the poor of that city.

The steamer City of Norfolk, lately running between New York and Charleston, has, on account of insufficient support, been withdrawn from that line and been placed on the Chesapeake line.

TRUTH THE JUSTIFICATION OF A LIBEL.—The New York Courier has just passed under a suit for defamation of character against man and wife who had published an article in the *North American* of Saturday last, in which they had stated that a husband and wife, who had once been respectable, had the evening before applied for lodgings at a station-house, under the influence of liquor, and that in the arms of the wife was found a liquor infant, which had doubtless died by neglect. The source of information was the police record taken on the spot. The publishers were sued for damages, pleaded the truth in justification, proved the facts of the case by the testimony of policemen, and obtained an unqualified verdict in their favor, the jury believing that the matter published was a proper subject of public concern. The Courier, commenting on the verdict, says:

"We make no publication tending to bring any one into discredit unless it be a matter of public concern, and we have full assurance of its correctness. If perchance we err in any respect, we are always ready to retract, and to make proper explanation. We have no malice to gratify; our only aim is to make realities appear as they are. We never have suppressed, nor ever will suppress, the truth, on account of individual dislike or in fear of the consequences. We desire no better proof of our actions and our motives than an honest and intelligent jury."

There was a sudden rise in the Ohio river, at Pittsburgh, on Friday; at night it was ten feet deep.

MEXICO AND MEXICAN NEWS.

A short time ago we indulged in some remarks upon the politically disturbed condition of our sister republic, referring at the same time to the dubious character of all intelligence from that quarter. Almost every day illustrates the latter point, inasmuch that we are sometimes half inclined to suspect that the confusion of tongues "among partisan reporters, newspaper correspondents, and excitement-creating telegraphists." A remarkable feature in this anomalous condition of things is that many of our contemporaries, especially at the South, seem to exult over revolutions in Mexico, as though such outbreaks were attempts at rebellion against despotism, instead of attempts to overthrow a constitutional republican Government.

It seems morally impossible to obtain reliable intelligence respecting the actual political condition of the separate Mexican States, without which information it is equally impossible to speak with exactness of the prospects of the confederacy. The task of ascertaining the actual progress of each of the local outbreaks, the forces at the command of any one of the legion of revolutionary leaders, the number of men engaged in any one battle, and the actual result of any given conflict is altogether hopeless, and the most industrious of editors who sets himself to the work is compelled to give it up in despair. To-day, "important intelligence from Mexico" comes scampering along the wires from New Orleans of an insurgent victory, the telegraphing dotting of the names of Mexican new-made generals and Mexican unknown localities as though they were familiar "household words." To-morrow, the same wires quiver with news "still later from Mexico," by which the insurgent victory is changed into a defeat of the insurgents, and names of men and places undergo as thorough a transformation; and on the third day we are coolly told, by the same immaculate narrator of events, that both reports "want confirmation;" a need, however, that is rarely supplied.

This is the tenor and substance of a large proportion of Mexican news. Nor does the blame rest with the telegraph, save that, in the eagerness to send every thing "flying all abroad," the telegraph reporters do not take the time to analyze what they read. The real difficulty is to the Mexican press, in which they are too closely imitated by some of our New Orleans contemporaries, is as thoroughly *fancied* as are the Mexican people, and every statement which comes from Mexican sources must be received with multitudinous grains of allowance. We have before us several items of Mexican intelligence received by way of New Orleans, which in quantity would fill two or three columns of the Commercial. To cut them from our exchanges and reprint them would be an easy task, though not to the reader's edification; to write round the subject but make a point nowhere would be nearly as easy, and not more edifying; but to get at the truth amid the mass of contradictions, and to give to the reader even a tolerably clear and connected narrative of events, and a fair conception of what is in the future, is another and far more difficult task.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Extract of a Letter from a Member of the Boundary Commission to a Friend in this city, dated CHIHUAHUA, (Mexico), OCTOBER 29, 1852.

We were compelled to come this side of the Rio Grande, down through the Mexican States, for want of an escort, and had to rely upon an escort of Mexican soldiers. Our officers and others at El Paso advised the Commissioners by no means to undertake the long journey on the Texas side through the Camanche country without an escort of at least twenty-five men. We therefore came this way. But our train was attacked on the 18th, on its way down, by a band of Apaches about double our number. We had a short and rather severe fight with them for a few minutes, in which one of our men was killed and one Indian. We met with no other loss but that of our horse animals, nine in number, which were in rear of the train. The Indians ran as soon as we showed resistance, and were pursued by us to the mountains, when, finding that our tired mules were no match for their fresh horses, we abandoned the chase. Two trains were attacked at the same place a few days before we passed; several men were killed and many animals stolen. The day after we passed two men were killed and twenty-eight animals stolen.

Ten soldiers have been given to the Commission here, in addition to which, the Commissioner has hired six or eight Americans, and armed them for a guard. These, with our own party, all of whom are well armed, will, we hope, enable us to reach Camargo safely; though it is known that the whole country is infested with Indians. The courier who arrived here yesterday with the mail reports that a train was entirely disabled only four days' journey from here on the route we are to take, and one hundred and twenty mules were taken. But this was a Mexican train, and the loss was no doubt owing to negligence and want of resistance. We leave here on the 1st of November, and shall probably be from thirty-five to forty days in reaching the Rio Grande at Camargo, a distance of about nine hundred and fifty miles.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer *United States* arrived at New York yesterday, bringing two hundred passengers, \$850,000 in gold, and two days' later dates from California, but no news of importance.

Dates from Oregon are to the 10th. The overland migrants had nearly all arrived. They had plenty of provisions on the route, and suffered but little from sickness. The steamer *Lima* had arrived at Panama with Valparaiso dates of the 16th and Lima of the 26th. Peru was quietly concentrating her military forces, but for what purpose was not known. It is presumed she is preparing to resist the demands of Ecuador for satisfaction in regard to the Flores affair.

The English Government had made a formal declaration to blockade the coast of Peru on account of the Mackintosh claim, but the order was afterwards countermanded.

We learn from BERLIN, the capital of Prussia, that the Americans resident in that city held a meeting on the 19th November, at the house of Mr. FAY, United States Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, and unanimously passed a resolution to wear a badge for three days as a token of respect for the memory of WEBSTER.

REMAINS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The Boston Herald of Thursday says:

The remains of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS were removed yesterday morning from the burial ground in which they had been deposited, in order to consign them to a tomb under the dome of the Washington Monument. The remains were brought to Quincy this morning. The coffin containing the remains was opened, and the features of Mr. Adams were found in a perfect state of preservation. Mr. Adams had been dead nearly five years. The body was enclosed in an airtight case.

In alluding to the fact that Gen. PIERCE did not attend the Webster obsequies in Boston, the Providence Journal says that his absence was caused from "his unwillingness to trust himself among the hungry and clamorous office-seekers, nearly every one of whom was among the very first to propose him for the Presidency," and all of whom rendered him services "without which he would have had no chance of an election."

MISSION AMONG THE SLAVES.—In the Southern Christian Advocate we find a report from the "Andrew Mission," in Alabama, from which the following is an extract:

"We have thirteen appointments, and number 111 church-members; catechized 236; have baptized about 40; preach to about 800 souls who would not be under any pastoral superintendence were it not for this mission. Ours is strictly plantation preaching; that is, we labor on the plantations, in houses set apart for that purpose. It is the intention of the planters to erect houses of worship during the coming year suitably fitted for their slaves. Some are making suitable arrangements in the cabins, where they send their servants to meet and worship God. One gentleman, a non-professor, says: 'Sir, I am well pleased with the progress of my servants; I am determined to make a lifetime business of this matter.'"

THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER OF SATURDAY.

On the fourth day of March, 1853, will begin a new chapter in the political history of the United States. We need hardly say that there are thousands of men who are already dying, with impatience to get a peep at the "table of contents" of that chapter, so far as it might be prospectively drawn up to include the list of Cabinet appointments, outlines of administrative policy, &c. Curiosity is a darling passion, to say nothing of the practical benefits which the knowing ones might realize out of the possession of so much interesting knowledge. We are of opinion, however, that the President elect will keep his own secret, in regard to the more distinct and specific points upon which anxiety is now felt by party expectations, and we doubt whether the flutter of their hearts will be allayed till the inauguration is over.

Nevertheless, we are not totally without light. Coming events cast their shadows before, and, although they are but shadows, they afford indications, more or less distinct, of the form and movements of the things now impending. We find in the Concord (N. H.) Patriot of yesterday, December 17th, an article entitled "Gen. Pierce's Cabinet." From the tenor of this article, and other circumstances, to which we need not allude, we feel warranted in considering it as bearing a certain character of authority. It has evidently been prepared with a good deal of deliberation, and, although the language is vague and indeterminate on some points, yet a general notion may be gathered from it, of the spirit and temper of the new Administration, so far as its party character is concerned. Nothing, indeed, is said of measures, but an endeavor is made to shadow forth the elementary features of the new Democratic system.

Presuming, therefore, upon the authority of these revelations, we are to expect an administration of the National Government founded upon the broadest national principles. The new President will regard himself as "the representative of the whole country, literally knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, in the administration of the Government." The Cabinet, too, "must be imbued with the same national ideas and purposes, acting for the country, and not each for a section." In the selection of its members it is intimated pretty broadly that Gen. PIERCE means to have his own way; and why should he not? He will not "take them at the bidding of others," though he intends to listen with due attention to advice or information from others. Officers, moreover, are to be appointed "who will not use their places for their own emolument, or as stepping stones for future promotion," but who, in plain English, will mind their business. In carrying out this plan, we are informed, and we can very well believe it, that "many persons will be disappointed." This is as plain as arithmetic. The Cabinet comprises but seven persons, and already forty-nine have applied for places, or "been nominated" to General PIERCE for appointment. However, he will be no worse off than Louis the Fourteenth, who exclaimed, "When I give an office I make forty-nine malcontents and one ingrate."

It is further disclosed that no remembrance of "family quarrels" in the Democratic household is to be cherished in the practical administration of the Government. All shades and sections of the party are to be treated with the like favor. Barrenness must not expect to supplant Hungarians in the good graces of the Executive, nor Hungarians in office "is not to be applied too rigorously. If any old Cabinet officers will do—meaning, of course, Democrats—they may, or may not, be selected; their past tenure of office is to be no bar to a re-appointment. Mr. Polk's Cabinet is expressly named in this connection, and the allusion may be regarded as significant. In short, the main qualification of a member of the Government is to be that he "shall be up to the mark on all the great questions of the day."

Such is the programme. There will be no difficulty in carrying it out. A firm hand is all that is wanted. The country will sustain any Administration that will act in a truly broad and national spirit, that will go to the full extent of its constitutional duties, while it keeps within the just limits of its constitutional powers. Not belonging to the party in whose name Gen. PIERCE has been elevated to office, we have less right to proffer him advice than many others, but we have a right to criticize and animadvert. We preferred another man to him, but that is no reason why we should not support him when he does right. He may rely upon one thing—so far as he makes his Administration a truly national one, so far the nation, as one man, will stand by him.

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

GENERAL PIERCE'S CABINET.—It is not a little amusing to read the speculations of the newspapers in relation to the Cabinet of General PIERCE. Some of the opposition papers are so very obliging as not only to establish the principle upon which the members of his Cabinet are to be selected, but even to name the individuals who are to compose it. Others are more modest, and content themselves with the assurance that certain men are to have places in the Cabinet, and certain others are sure not to be in it; that this section of the party is to have a controlling influence, and the other section is to be proscribed, &c. The Democratic papers of different parts of the country, and individuals, are urging their favorites for seats in the Cabinet, claiming it as due to their sections or the merits and services of the distinguished persons named by them. All this is highly amusing to those who know the history and character of Gen. PIERCE; and it does not require very intimate acquaintance with these to show the absurdity of all such speculations.

Gen. PIERCE knows and duly appreciates the responsibilities of the high station to which he has been called by the suffrage of the American people; and he knows his whole history gives evidence that he will meet those responsibilities in a manner creditable to himself and acceptable to the country. He will be held, and justly so, responsible to the country for the acts of his administration; his Cabinet are responsible to him. He is the representative of the whole country, literally knowing "no North, no South, no East, no West," in the administration of the Government; and his Cabinet must be imbued with the same national ideas and purposes, acting for the country, and not each for a section. His Cabinet must be a unit, fully harmonious in all their views, cordially endorsing the determinations of the President, and vigorously laboring to carry out every measure of public policy to which the Administration may be committed. Upon this depends the success of the Administration; without this all the labors of the President for the public welfare will be futile, and the country will be disappointed in its efforts on his part will end in humiliation to himself and disgrace to the country.

Now, how must such a Cabinet be selected? The President is responsible for their acts, and he should select them, not take them at the bidding of others. By this we do not mean that he should disregard or refuse to listen to such suggestions as may be made to him; and those who know Gen. PIERCE know well that he will not act hastily or unadvisedly in so vastly an important matter. But we mean that having diligently sought for and carefully considered all the information that it is in his power to obtain, he should then decide according to the dictates of his own judgment; and those who know him need no assurance that he will do so, conscientiously and fearlessly. Gen. PIERCE knows well the prominent and leading men in all their views, cordially endorsing the determinations of the President, and vigorously laboring to carry out every measure of public policy to which the Administration may be committed. Upon this depends the success of the Administration; without this all the labors of the President for the public welfare will be futile, and the country will be disappointed in its efforts on his part will end in humiliation to himself and disgrace to the country.

In stating these as our knowledge of Gen. PIERCE induces us to believe he will, it is nearly certain that many persons will be disappointed in the composition of his Cabinet. Nearly every State in the Union, out of New England, has one, two, three, or more candidates for seats in the Cabinet; and no doubt each of these will be qualified for the positions in which their friends desire to place them. But there are only seven Cabinet officers to be appointed, while seven times that number have been named for them; consequently many must be disappointed. But such men and their friends, if they are true friends of the President, and anxious for the success of his Administration, will cheerfully acquiesce in the result, with the assurance that they are rejected not for a lack of qualifications, but because considerations of superior and overruling importance require that others should fill the places in question. The supposed claims of individuals for seats in the Cabinet, and the consequent dissensions of the unity of the Cabinet, and the success of the Administration which is so dependent thereon.

And the idea that any section of the party is to be proscribed, or its claims entirely disregarded in the selection of Cabinet officers, is, in our opinion, unfounded. All sections of the Democratic party cordially united in the late canvass to restore the Government to the hands of the Democracy, and during that canvass it was every where declared by our papers and speakers that all who stood upon the Democratic platform and supported our candidates were to be regarded as Democrats. All such are to be so treated now, and it seems to us that if a man is in every other respect the proper man, in the opinion of the President, for a Cabinet officer, the fact that he formerly belonged to this or that section into which the party may have been divided in any State should not prevent his selection.

So too with the idea that the holding of official position heretofore should influence the decision in regard to any man.—In our opinion, this will neither exclude any one, nor exalt in his favor. Gen. PIERCE should conclude that certain members of Mr. Polk's Cabinet can do as large the public interest better than others, as members of his Cabinet, we see no reason why he should not select them. His sole desire must be to promote the welfare, prosperity, and honor of the country, and he will wish to call around him the best men, and all the circumstances, are best calculated to aid him most effectively in administering the great trust confided to him by the American people. And it is of little moment to him or them whether these men have been Cabinet ministers or members of either House of Congress.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS IN ENGLAND.

FROM THE COLONIZATION HERALD.